U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

MOHAIR PILE FABRICS

(100-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN VELVET, 100-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN FRIEZE, AND 50-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN FRIEZE)

STANDARDS
NOV 14 1935

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS52–35

Effective Date as a Basis for Labeling July 8, 1935

A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

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U. S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards

PROMULGATION

of

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS52–35

for

MOHAIR PILE FABRICS

(100-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN VELVET, 100-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN FRIEZE, AND 50-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN FRIEZE)

On June 14, 1935, at the instance of the National Upholstery and Drapery Textile Association, Inc., a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of mohair pile fabrics adopted a recommended commercial standard for these commodities. The industry later accepted and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, the standard as shown herein.

The standard became effective as a basis for labeling on July 8, 1935.

Promulgation recommended.

I. J. Fairchild,
Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

MOHAIR PILE FABRICS

(100-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN VELVET, 100-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN FRIEZE, AND 50-PERCENT MOHAIR PLAIN FRIEZE)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS52–35

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this commercial standard is to establish standard specifications and methods of test for mohair upholstery fabrics for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users, and to provide a uniform basis for guaranteeing quality through the use of labels or certification.

SCOPE

2. This standard covers the following mohair pile fabrics for upholstery purposes:

100-percent mohair plain velvet.
100-percent mohair plain frieze.
50-percent mohair plain frieze.

3. It provides a minimum quality for each fabric based on material, color fastness, weight of pile, construction of fabric, and treatment to prevent attack by moths.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4. 100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze for upholstery purposes shall comply with or exceed the minimum requirements given below.

5. *Width.*—Width of material at time of delivery shall be not less than that designated by seller, as measured exclusive of selvage.

6. *Anchoring of pile.*—The pile shall be anchored to the fabric with sufficient firmness to prevent its pulling out in normal use.

7. *Color fastness.*—The color of the pile shall be resistant to light to the extent that it shows no objectionable discoloration or fading when exposed to the rays of a carbon-arc lamp, such as the Fade-Ometer, or its equivalent, for a period of 24 hours.

8. *Moth treatment.*—The fabric shall be treated by thorough immersion in a solution such as Eulan N, Eulan NK, Konate, Larvex, or equivalent moth-repellent materials in the manner and amount prescribed by the manufacturer of the chemical. The equivalence of other moth-repellent materials shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of a disinterested, qualified testing laboratory through exposure of treated fabrics to moth larvae.

DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

9. 100-percent mohair plain velvet:

(a) *Material of pile.*—The pile shall be composed of 100-percent genuine mohair.

(b) *Tufts.*—There shall be not less than 225 pile tufts to the square inch, a tuft being the two exposed ends of a pile loop.

(c) *Weight.*—The weight of the pile shall be not less than 0.70 pound of mohair per linear yard, 54 inches wide (7.47 ounces per square yard), exclusive of selvage. Other widths in the same proportion.

10. 100-percent mohair plain frieze:

(a) *Material of pile.*—The pile shall be composed of 100-percent genuine mohair.

(b) *Loops.*—There shall be not less than 500 single loops per square inch.

(c) *Weight.*—The weight of the pile shall be not less than 0.70 pound of mohair per linear yard, 54 inches wide (7.47 ounces per square yard), exclusive of selvage. Other widths in the same proportion.

11. 50-percent mohair plain frieze:

(a) *Material of pile.*—The pile yarn shall be composed of not less than 50-percent genuine mohair, with a tolerance of minus 1 percent to allow for uncontrollable variations in manufacture.

(b) *Loops.*—There shall be not less than 400 single loops per square inch.

(c) *Weight.*—The weight of the pile shall be not less than 0.50 pound per linear yard, 54 inches wide (5.33 ounces per square yard), exclusive of selvage. Other widths in the same proportion.

METHODS OF TEST

12. Samples submitted for test shall be full width of cloth at least 6 inches long.

13. The following method of obtaining the weight of the pile shall be used. Three samples 2 inches square (containing 4 square inches) shall be cut from the fabric not less than 6 inches from the selvage. The pile shall be dissected from each and shall be weighed separately after conditioning for at least 4 hours in air at 70° to 80° F., and 65 ± 2 percent relative humidity.

LABELING

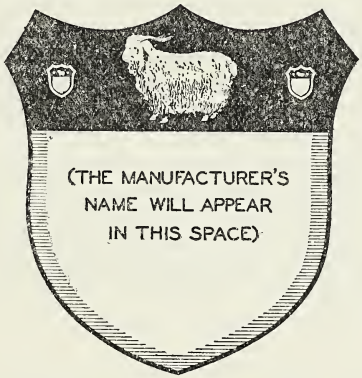
The following illustrates how an important group of producers have arranged to certify complete compliance with the commercial standard. Pile fabrics produced by members of this group to conform to the standard may be readily identified by means of the following labels printed in black on a gold background for the 100-percent mohair fabrics and on a silver background for the 50-percent mohair fabrics.

100%
MOHAIR
PILE
THE MANUFACTURER WHOSE NAME APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS TAG, CERTIFIES THAT THIS UPHOLSTERY PILE FABRIC CONFORMS TO ALL REQUIREMENTS OF COMMERCIAL STANDARDS CS 52-35 AS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, INC. AND ISSUED BY National Bureau of Standards of the U.S. Department of Commerce

FACE OF TAG

50%
MOHAIR
PILE
THE MANUFACTURER WHOSE NAME APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS TAG, CERTIFIES THAT THIS UPHOLSTERY PILE FABRIC CONFORMS TO ALL REQUIREMENTS OF COMMERCIAL STANDARDS CS 52-35 AS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, INC. AND ISSUED BY National Bureau of Standards of the U.S. Department of Commerce

FACE OF TAG



REVERSE SIDE OF TAG

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard became effective as a basis for labeling on July 8, 1935.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following comprises the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, proposed revisions to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each association nominated its own representatives:

National Upholstery and Drapery Textile Association:
CLIFTON CORLEY (Chairman), Piedmont Plush Mills, 90 Worth Street, N. Y.
A. H. GILES, L. C. Chase & Co., Inc., 295 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
P. J. TORCHIANA, Collins & Aikman Corporation, 200 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

National Furniture Manufacturers Association:
D. E. ROWE, Vice President, Kroehler Mfg. Co., Naperville, Ill.
JOHN J. MADDEN, President, John J. Madden Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association:
HENRY A. FOSCUE, Globe Parlor Furniture Co., High Point, N. C.

National Retail Furniture Association:
EDMUND L. GEASEY, Vice President, House & Herrmann, Washington, D. C.
WM. J. CHEYNEY, Eastern Managing Director, National Retail Furniture Association, 267 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Retail Dry Goods Association:
EPHRAIM FREEDMAN, Director of Bureau of Standards, R. H. Macy and Co., Inc., 34th and Broadway, New York, N. Y.
FRANK STUTZ, Pres., Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, 225 W. 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
American Home Economics Association:
MARGARET HAYES, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
U. S. Department of Agriculture:
ERNEST A. BACK, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

One of the rules adopted at the Fair Trade Practice Conference held on May 6, 1929, under the auspices of the United States Federal Trade Commission recorded the desire of the industry to cooperate with the National Bureau of Standards in establishing minimum standards for mohair plush as a means of retaining the confidence and good will of the consumers toward mohair plush as a satisfactory upholstery material.

In an effort to meet the above obligation, the National Upholstery Textile Association, Inc., requested, on May 7, 1929, the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard on mohair plush. A preliminary manufacturers' conference was held in New York on September 10, 1929. At the general conference held in Washington on November 8, 1929, it was decided to request a committee of manufacturers to prepare a specification for a finer grade or grades, and after approval by the N. U. T. A. to bring the matter before a second general conference. Although the committee of manufacturers and the N. U. T. A. worked diligently toward an understanding on higher grades, no such understanding was reached.

In the early part of 1935 the Code Authority of the Upholstery and Drapery Industry reopened negotiations with the National Bureau of Standards, and at a meeting of all mohair pile manufacturers in New York on February 27, 1935, a committee of three was set up to draft a proposed standard. The proposed standard drafted by this committee and approved by the manufacturers after several conferences was considered at a general conference on June 14, 1935, in Washington, D. C., and adopted with some changes to meet the composite recommendations of distributors and users of mohair pile fabrics and manufacturers and distributors of upholstered furniture. The draft was circularized on July 3, 1935, for written acceptance, and announcement of success of the project was issued July 8, 1935.

APPENDIX

Although the above commercial standard establishes minimum requirements for those characteristics of mohair pile fabrics which have been the most troublesome from the viewpoint of fair competition, it may be well to note that further effort is being directed toward methods of distinguishing mohair fibers from any others likely to be used as substitutes. When perfected, such methods of test will also serve as a definition of what shall be considered as mohair, without the necessity of tracing it through the channels of trade back to its source, the angora goat. Work is likewise under way toward the establishment of standard methods of test for the efficacy of the moth-repellent treatments so as to avoid any need for mentioning trade brands as yardsticks for determining whether a competing product is a commercial equivalent. It may be noted also that the backing of mohair pile fabrics for upholstery purposes is woven of cotton, and it will be in order to include in future revisions some general requirements for the backing in order to make the standard more complete.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

This sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date_____

Division of Trade Standards,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard CS52–35 as our standard of practice in the

Production [1] Distribution [1] Use [1]

of mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent plain frieze).

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the standing committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

(Cut on this line)

Signature_____

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title_____

Company_____

Street address_____

City and State_____

[1] Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of the industry. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer, and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the industry as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a nation-wide basis is fourfold: First, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all branches of the industry together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by companies representing a satisfactory majority of production, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee of the industry or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

(Individuals and organizations listed below have indicated, in writing, acceptance of this specification as their standard of practice in production, distribution, or use, but such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard or that the producers so listed guarantee all of their products to conform with the requirements of this standard.)

ASSOCIATIONS

American Transit Association, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
National Retail Furniture Association, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
National Upholstery & Drapery Textile Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRMS

Abel Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alavoine & Co., Inc., L., New York, N. Y.
American Chair Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
American Velour Mills, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.
Angelus Furniture Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Angora Journal, Portland, Oreg.
Artbilt Furniture Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Artloom Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aulsbrook Co., The, Detroit, Mich.
B & B Stores, Inc., Logansport, Ind. (In principle.)
Bailey Schmitz Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Barrett Manufacturing Co., Spokane, Wash.
Beaumont & Son, W. H., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Beifield & Co., Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Berkeley Upholstering Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Bernard & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Berne Furniture Co., Berne, Ind.
Blatt Co., M. E., Atlantic City, N. J.
Bloomingdale's, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Blumenthal & Co., Inc., Sidney, New York, N. Y.
Boehm & Co., Roy R., New York, N. Y.
Boggs & Buhl, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boston Chair Co., Chelsea, Mass. (In principle.)
Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass. (In principle.)
Bradley & Co., W. W., Delavan, Wis.
Briddell Co., Inc., C. E., Baltimore, Md.
Brill Co., The J. G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Broadway Department Store, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Buffalo Davenport Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cannon's Shop, Miss, Cambridge, Mass. (In principle.)
Chase & Co., Inc., L. C., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Chicago Better Business Bureau, Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
Chittenden & Eastman Co., Burlington, Iowa.
Clark Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Cole Co., The D. J., Billings, Mont.
Collins & Aikman Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Colonial Upholstering Co., Anoka, Minn.
Cornell University, College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.
Crosby Bros. Co., The, Topeka, Kans.
Cunningham, Inc., John A., Jacksonville, Fla.
Dependable Upholstery, Portland, Oreg.
Dieringer Bros. Furniture Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Dirksen & Sons, A., Springfield, Ill.
Doran Co., M. J., Fall River, Mass.
Duer & Sons, Inc., John, Baltimore, Md.
Dunbar Furniture Manufacturing Co., Berne, Ind.
Edelen Co., J. G., Baltimore, Md.

Empire, Ltd., The, Rockford, Ill.
Emporium, The, San Francisco, Calif.
Erie Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Fahy Store, The, Rome, Ga.
Fairmont Railway Motors, Inc., Fairmont, Minn.
Flint & Horner Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Franklin Furniture Co., The, Columbiana, Ohio.
Fuess-Fischer Co., Belleville, Ill.
Gamble-Desmond Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Gardner Upholstered Furniture Co., Gardner, Mass.
Gertz, Inc., B., New York, N. Y.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.
Globe Parlor Furniture Co., High Point, N. C.
Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va.
Granada Shops, The, Coral Gables, Fla.
Granberg, Emil, St. Louis, Mo. (In principle.)
Grand Ledge Chair Co., Grand Ledge, Mich.
Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Gregory Furniture Manufacturing Co., Tacoma, Wash.
Hampton Shops, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Handcraft Furniture Co., Lincoln, Nebr. (In principle.)
Hanover Street Remnant Store, Manchester, N. H.
Hardenbergh Co., P. R. L., St. Paul, Minn.
Harder Manufacturing Co., F. H., San Francisco, Calif.
Harmon Manufacturing Co., F. S., Tacoma, Wash.
Harrington Co., Geo. S., Boston, Mass. (In principle.)
Hartley & Son Co., J. M., Fairmont, W. Va.
Hatch & Reutlinger, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Hebenstreit's, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Henderson, James B., Washington, D. C.
Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass.
Hirsch Bros. Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hoenigsberger, A., Chicago, Ill.
Hoffeld Upholstering Co., Henry, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Holman's Department Store, Inc., Pacific Grove, Calif.
Horne Co., Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa. (In principle.)
Hosbach & Sons, Henry J., Detroit, Mich.
Hotz & Mohaupt Co., The, Milwaukee, Wis.
House & Herrmann, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Huntley Hill Stockton Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Hutzler Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md.
International Looms, Inc., New York, N. Y.
J. & S. Furniture Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Jamestown Lounge Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
Jamestown-Royal Upholstery Corporation, Jamestown, N. Y.
Johnson & Faulkner, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Joyce Co., W. V., Biloxi, Miss.
Kansas, University of, Department of Home Economics, Lawrence, Kans.
Keller's Department Store, Liberty, N. Y.
Kirven Co., J. A., Columbus, Ga.
Knapp Co., J. W., Lansing, Mich.
LaFrance Industries, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lakeside Upholstering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Larkin Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
Larvex Corporation, The, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Lenox Furniture Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Levinson Manufacturing Co., The, Jersey City, N. J.
Lightbody's, Superior, Wis. (In principle.)
Luger Furniture Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Madden Manufacturing Co., John J., Indianapolis, Ind.
Malbin & Sons Co., J. H., Mount Clemens, Mich.
Mallen & Co., H. Z., Chicago, Ill.
Malley Co., Edward, New Haven, Conn.
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
Marston Co., The, San Diego, Calif. (In principle.)
Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co., Boston, Mass.
Mayer & Co., Washington, D. C.
McLeod & Smith, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Metropolitan Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
Michelsen Furniture Co., George J., Rochester, N. Y. (In principle.)
Monite Co., St. Louis, Mo. (In principle.)
Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Moore Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo.
Morton Sundour Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Moss Rose Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)

Mostertz, Ferdinand W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Muir, Inc., R. H., East Orange, N. J.
Nahon Co., The, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Northome Furniture Industries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwestern Upholstering Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Oakland, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, Oakland, Calif. (In principle.)
Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada. (In principle.)
Oregon Millinery Co., Portland, Oreg. (In principle.)
Paetz & Sons, Geo. L., Indianapolis, Ind.
Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
Penn Traffic Co., Johnstown, Pa.
Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of, Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Inc., The Better Business Bureau of, Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)
Pick & Heller Co., Richard, Chicago, Ill.
Piedmont Plush Mills, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
Powell, W. M., Lyons, N. Y.
Raphael Weill & Co. (The White House), San Francisco, Calif.
Red Lion Furniture Co., Red Lion, Pa.
Richter Furniture Co., New York, N. Y
Rilling Co., J. E., Milwaukee, Wis.
Rosenbaum Co., The, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rose's Clothing & Furniture Co., Gardner, Mass.
Royal-Wilhelm Furniture Co., Sturgis, Mich.
San Diego, Better Business Bureau of, San Diego, Calif.
Sanger Bros., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
Scheid Sons Co., The Jos., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Scranton Better Business Bureau, Scranton, Pa. (In principle.)
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, St. Louis Mo.
Shepperd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, B. J., Scranton, Pa. (In principle.)
Smith, M. B., Burlington, N. C.
Smith Co., Timothy, Boston, Mass.
Solis, Entrialgo & Co., El Encanto Department Store, Habana, Cuba.
Standard Upholstered Furniture Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Steul & Sons, Inc., Henry C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Stroheim & Romann, New York, N. Y.
Stylist, The, Grand Rapids, Mich. (In principle.)
Tacoma Better Business Bureau, Tacoma, Wash.
Toledo Better Business Bureau, The, Toledo, Ohio. (In principle.)
Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Co., High Point, N. C.
Torrey Furniture Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
United Furniture Manufacturers, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
United States Pile Fabric Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)
United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. (In principle.)
Valley Bedding & Furniture Co., Fresno, Calif.
Van Sciver Co., J. B., Camden, N. J.
Volckman Furniture Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Wasson & Co., H. P., Indianapolis, Ind. (In principle.)
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Inc., Sacramento, Calif.
Weiser, Inc., A., New York, N. Y.
Western Fibre Furniture Co., Tacoma, Wash.
Whisonant's, Gaffney, S. C.
Wieboldt Stores, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Wiener Co., E., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wiley Bros. & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Williams-Kimp Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Windsor Furniture Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wolf & Dessauer Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Worcester Textile Co., Inc., Valley Falls, R. I.
Young's Gown Shop, Portland, Oreg.

GOVERNMENT

Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)
District of Columbia, Government of the, Washington, D. C.
War Department, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS no.	ITEM
0–30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.
1–32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).
2–30.	Mopsticks.
3–28.	Stoddard solvent.
4–29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5–29.	Steel pipe nipples.
6–31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition).
7–29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
8–33.	Gage blanks (second edition).
9–33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).
10–29.	Brass pipe nipples.
11–29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.
12–35.	Fuel oils (third edition).
13–30.	Dress patterns.
14–31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.
15–29.	Men's pajamas.
16–29.	Wall paper.
17–32.	Diamond core drill fittings (second edition).
18–29.	Hickory golf shafts.
19–32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).
20–30.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures.).
21–34.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks and stoppers (second edition).
22–30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
23–30.	Feldspar.
24–30.	Standard screw threads.
25–30.	Special screw threads.
26–30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
27–30.	Plate glass mirrors.
28–32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.
29–31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
30–31.	Colors for sanitary ware.

CS no.	ITEM
31–35.	Wood shingles (third edition).
32–31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
33–32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).
34–31.	Bag, case and strap leather.
35–31.	Plywood.
36–33.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
37–31.	Steel bone plates and screws.
38–32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.
39–32.	Wool and part wool blankets.
40–32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41–32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.
42–35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).
43–32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.
44–32.	Apple wraps.
45–33.	Douglas fir plywood.
46–33.	Hosiery lengths.
47–34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.
48–34.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
49–34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
50–34.	Binder's board for bookbinding and other purposes.
51–35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
52–35.	Mohair pile fabrics, (100 percent mohair plain velvet, 100 percent mohair plain frieze and 50 percent mohair plain frieze).
53–35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
54–35.	Mattresses for hospitals.
55–35.	Mattresses for institutions.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of every day practice in their industry, may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

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